Dutch scholar of Java, were secured and he, after making use of the abundant material collected by Dr. H. Otley Beyer of the University of the Philippines, made a preliminary report. From that starting point the investigation should go forward, but it is doubtful if it ever will.

Plans looking to the codification of Philippine law have proved but partially successful. The Compilation Committee headed by Commissioner Shuster prepared the Compilation of the Acts of the Philippine Commission. The more ambitious code committee of which Attorney Francisco Ortigas was the last chairman, labored long only to be able to produce the Administrative Code in completed form. The committee on the revision of the Penal Code, with Judge Anacleto Diaz as the chairman, eventually presented a Revised Penal Code which was approved. What the Philippines very much needs is a thoroughgoing clean-up and codification of the varied laws. This could readily be accomplished in two years to the marked advantage of the bar, the bench, and the public, and I know whereof I speak because of experience in this type of work.

Legal treatises in the Philippines are particularly abundant. Of the Spanish writers, Manresa's Commentaries on the Civil Code is constantly invoked. Aside from works in Spanish of this nature, law books in English are in more general use. Some local books of passing grade have been produced, but most of them consist of compilations or annotations of the Codes or of school outlines.

At the present time (1935) 4,420 men and 50 women are

admitted to the Philippine bar. On the basis of a population of 14,000,000, this is one lawyer to every 3,000 inhabitants. Ordinarily this would not be considered a high percentage, but it is for the economically poor Philippines. Except for a few American law firms, the lawyers are all Filipinos.

Philippine law presents an interesting subject for comparative study in the laboratory of actual experience.